BY AUTHORITY.



List of Tax Assessors for 1869.

	OAH		
Ewa and Waislus. Koolanlo	Waisnaw J.	W. Keaweh	D. Holt unshala Amala
Rootanpe	oko		Kenneno
	MAU	I.	
Labaina.	0	Thos. W.	Everett

Motokni				E.,	H. Roge
		HA	WAII.		
Hilo			Sema?	E. G.	Hitcheo
Hamakı	TB			A	kono Ak
North	Kohal	2		C	K. Hap
South 1	Kohal	B	Pet	er K	aneknahi
					as. F. Ha
					G. Hosp
Kan	******			N	C. Hab
Puna		******	***************************************	1. W	. Kumah
		K.	AUAI.		

The following gentlemen have been appointed Road Supervisors, for the Island of Hawaii; S. Krpi, for the district of Hamakua; S. F. Chillixoworth, for the district of South Kohala; Gro. Holkes, for the district of North

FERD. W. HUTCHISON,
Minister of the Interior.
Home Office, June 19th, 1860.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

[COFY.]
HAWAHAN CONSULATE, VICTORIA.)
Sir: It is my painful duty to report to
you that the extreme sentence of the law has
been carried out upon a native born Hawaiian, who had been in this Colony for
many years, and who was convicted at the
hat assizes of the murder of his wife and

last assizes of the murder of his wife and child, and his wife's father and mother. His name was Peter Kakua.

He was most ably defended by Counsel on his trial, but was convicted on his own confes-

I endeavored to get his sentence commuted, and for this purpose requested his Counsel to draw up a petition to the Governor praying for a contautation. This petition was signed by a number of the members of the Legal profession and by a number of influential gentlemen of this city, and I enclosed it to the Colonial Secretary with a letter, a copy of which I anclose herewith for your Excellency's information.

My letter was not acknowledged by the Co-lonial Secretary, but I received from Mr. D. C. Maunsell, the Governor's private secretary, a letter conveying the Governor's refusal to ac-

which I also enclose.

I was in hopes that the grave doubts I had expressed of the Magistrate's having understood the prisoner's statement correctly, would have led the Governor to cause an enquiry to be made into the matter to ascertain this, but he did not do so, and the prisoner was execu-ted at the place where the murders were com-mitted, in accordance with the sentence of the Court. I have the henor to be, Sir,

your most obedient servant. HENRY RUGBES. His Ec., The Minister of Foreign Relations,

[COPY.] HAWAHAN CONSULATE, VICTORIA, ? Murch 6th, 1860.

Size: I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the consideration of His Excellency, the Governor, a petition, signed by a number of prospects of the labor question in this gal and other gentlemen, praying His Exexhency to commuse the sentence of death, passed at the late sessions, upon Peter Kakua, pursued here, in order to supply the denative of the Hawaiian Islands.

It will probably be within your knowledge, that the prisoner was convicted upon two separate indictments—principally upon a statement made by himself before the Stipendary Magistrate of Nanaimo; that this statement was made in the English language, which is very imperfectly understood by the prisoner, ad that the magistrate taking the statement upon the first trial, upon the testimony fur-nished, found the prisoner guilty of murder, and recommended him to mercy. He was then of guilty was rendered against him, without dation of the first jury.

close herewith, for the consideration of His Excellency, and I cannot help thinking, that if his entire statement could have been given to the jury, a verdict of manslanghter only, as contended for by his counsel, would have been rendered in the case. I was present at the trials of the prisoner, and the magistrate testified that he took down the statement from the prisoner's mouth second for scord, and from some of the words said to be used by the prisoner, I feel confident that there was a mis-understanding of the prisoner's language by the magistrate taking down his statement. I have also visited the prisoner in company with the Rev. W. E. Hayman, who has had many eversations with him since his conviction

uncertainty I feel as to the statement taken down by the magistrate, representing the explanations the prisoner desired to give. I have no heattancy in joining the prayer of the petitioners, and I sincerely hope, that taking these matters into consideration, His Excellency will find sufficient ground for exercising the prerogative of the Crown, and acceding to the prayer of the petition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most ob't humble serv't,
Hanay Russian.

The Hen. Ww. A. G. Young,

The Hon. Wm. A. G. Young, Colonial Secretary, Victoria, B. C.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA.)
Sth March, 1869.

Sin:—I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of 6th March, enclosing a petition for remission of the sentence of death, passed on Peter Kakua, and I have to inform you that the Governor regrets that in this instance, he cannot interfere with the course of the law, by acceding to the prayer of the pstition.

I am, sir, your most ob'nt serv't.

(Signed) D. C. Maussell.

Henny Rudder, Esq., &c., &c.

THE following is a translation of that part of the report made to the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, at its late meeting, which relates to common schools. The report is signed by Rev. Messrs. J. F. Pogue, J. H. Moku, and E. Kekoa.

"Your Committee is read to report on the condition of the Government chools. We condition of the Government chools. We find some reason to hope that the grounds taken, in the reports, before this Assembly for the two or three years last past may be changed, and it is known that the schools are the in the previous better managed now, than in the previous years. Because, in the districts where strong opposition was manifested to the unskillful and inefficient management of the Inspector General of Schools, there has been a little inprovement over those of other districts—be-cause a great outery was raised everywhere, by those interested in education and improve-ment, to condemn that work. By the widence of a majority of the Pastors, before this Assembly, there are some reasons to hope that the Government Schools, in some districts, are improving, and in some districts they remain the same as before. They have not changed from the condition which the Assembly has strongly condemned in the years last post. The reasons of this change are evident to your Committee, and the manner of conducting the Committee, and the manner of conducting the flower ment Schools as compared with former years, is because the school masters do not beed and carry out the rules made by the Beard of Education, for the regulation of schools, as though from appearance, the strength and power of those rules was diminishing in the government of the schools by the teachers."

This is believed to be a literal translation, and it is certainly much to be regretted that the Reverend Gentlemen, did not point out, and particularize the districts in which the great outcry alluded to had been raised, and the consequent improve-Geo. N. Wilcox ment had taken place, and likewise those districts that are still unregenerated, so that the effort might be made, where it is necessary, to meet their approbation. It would have been gratifying to have learned what regulations of the Board have been disregarded, and by what teachers.

By the report of this Committee, it would appear that the Association has adopted the Knokou newspaper as their own. This is what it says in this regard: "Our newspapers, the Knokon and Alasla,

things which hinder the circulation of these papers. If these lights are extinguished, the cause of truth must suffer." It has hitherto been said that the Kuo-

koa was an independent newspaper, a private enterprise, which its publisher intended to make auxiliary to the operations of the Association. It may be sincerely hoped, that in view of this adoption and of on before the Stipendiary Magistrate before the strong commendation and support of the was taken when arrested.

Tendesvored to get his sentence commuted,

> The people and the press of the Sandwich Is-lands are actively considering and discussing the questions of developing their territory. The great want felt is in regard to laborers, The great want feit is in regard to laborers, and the question at issue relates almost entirely to the manner of increasing the supply of labor. An illicit traffic in Coolies has been for some time carried on at the Islands, but the people have demanded its suppression, and a law has been passed to that effect. They now propose to substitute for the traffic which has been legally suppressed the voluntary emigration of this same class of laborers with their families. An autorographic of \$300 000 has families. An appropriation of \$30,000 has been made by the Government in aid of this plan, and an expedition has been sent to the Polynesian Islands to secure emigrant laborers. Polynesian Islands to secure emigrant laborers. There is no reason apparent why this enterprise may not prove very advantageous to all parties concerned. The Sandwich Islanders want to develop their territory more rapidly than they are able to do with their own population, and there is certainly wisdom, as well as humanity, in opening wide the door for improvements. migration, instead of relying upon the Coolie system, which, as it is ordinarily carried on, is scarcely any less infamous than the African slave trade.—Boston Journal.

country, and shows that the present policy mand for labor, is not looked upon abroad, as being so fraught with evil as some people at home seem to think. We can but notice, however, that the statement that "An illicit traffic in Coolies has been for some time carried on at the Islands, but is unacquainted with the prisoner's language, the people have demanded its suppression, so that he was unable to test the fact of his understanding the prisoner or not. The jury, and a law has been passed to that effect," is another illustration of the misapprehension under which people is other countries tried upon the second indictment, and a verdict labor in regard to affairs here, and which is mainly, if not wholly, owing to reprethe recommendation of the first jury.

I have visited the prisoner in the jail, with the counsel who defended him upon his trial, and have questioned him very carefully is his corn language, and have translated his replies to the counsel who took down his statement, a copy of which, I have the honor to colors between the provider at the provider at

CIRCUIT COURT. HAWAII.

In Rex vs. Kabihoku, the Court charged the jury substantially as follows:

Gentlemen of the Jury: You are the first jury ever empaneled in this Circuit, so far as I am aware, for the trial of a capital case. You have given a degree of attention to this long trial, which shows that you realize its solemnity and importance. The object of the law is to proteet all alike in their lives, liberty and peaceful pursuits. It presumes every person to language, and who is equally impressed with myself, with the imperfect knowledge of English possessed by the prisoner.

Taking all these matters into consideration, and the iguorance of the prisoner, and the uncertainty I feel as to the statement taken down by the magistrate, representing the expense of many is that summary vengeance be be innocent until he is proved to be guilty. pulse of many is that summary vengeance be taken upon the one against whom the appearances of guilt are pointed. But the law suys, No! A coroner's inquest shall first decide if the death appear to have been accidental, by suicide, or by the hand of another. The suspected person shall be arrested by due course of law, and after the excitement is over, and passions have had time to cool, then the prisoner shall have a fair trial by twelve impartial men, with counsel to see that he has his legal rights; and he shall be confronted with the witnesses against him, and may have compulsory process to produce witnesses in his favor. The Court decide the rules of law, and the jury decide whether

You have to decide, 1st, if Richard B. Neville was killed by the prisoner, at Lehuula, Hawail, Oct. 19, 1868, in manner and form as charged in the indictment; 2nd, if Neville was so killed, was there authority, justifica-Tuncontest in the Committee appointed to take charge of the literary exercises on the Fourth of July, for an Orator, was between Hon. William H. Seward, late Secretary of State, and Mr. E. R. Highton. We are informed that Mr. Highton won the honor.—

Alta California June 22 of great and sudden passion, or whether it to render your verdict accordingly.

the evidence prove the guilt according to

was done in cold blood, without any necessity in self-defense. If you find evidence in was necessary, or that the prisoner had reaonable cause to think it was necessary in order to detend himself against violence, you will peoult him. If you find that the act was done under great mental excitement, with verdict of manshaghter in the first, second, read the statutes bearing on this point, and upon the presumption of malice, remarking ing this dullest season of the year. that the bratality of the set was evidence the point of death from previous injuries, when the prisoner set upon him with a club, it is no defense that those injuries, of themselves, would have proved fatal, if the prisoner immediately caused, or brought on his death. To attack and kill a wounded, helpless man, is base and cowardly, and if possible, more criminal than if the deceased had been able to defend himself. You must, however, find from the evidence that Neville was actually living at the time he was so set upon, or you will acquit the prisoner, unless you find that his death was the result of previous injuries inflicted by the prisoner. If you find that Neville's death was caused by the prisoner acting alone, or with others, with common intent to kill him, you will find a verdiet of guilty. (The Court read the statutes upon accessories and self-defense, and enlarged upon the law of self-defense, as

previously laid down.) The evidence shows, or, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, it is to be presum- for all Americans to unite in celebrating ed, that the prisoner's party had been living in peace and quiet, obeying the King and the laws, and that they were lawfully in possession of their land and buildings, with a perof October, 1808, Sheriff Neville, with a large party, whom he had summoned in the King's name to assist him, approached on horse back. The evidence is conflicting as to which side began to throw stones. There was evidence of houses burned, but you will not, without evidence, infer that this was ordered or sanctioned by Neville, and there is no evidence on that point. There is evidence, undisputed, that Neville's aids, Kaumauoha and Walnele, rade just in front of blm, and Were first stopped and attacked by some of the prisoner's party, sent out by Kaona, who told Neville to talk with them there; that be proper execution of a legal duty; that he rdered those who attacked his aids, to desist, and upon their not doing so, fired his pisol twice, and according to some of the witnesses, called out, "Surround the land;"

Now, as to Neville's firing his pistol: whether or not he was justified in so doing, in order to defend his life, you are not called upon to decide. For any unnecessary violence. had he survived, he would have been held liable. But you are to consider that matter, solely with a view to determine whether the subsequent acts of the prisoner were necessarily in self-defense, or were so provoked as not to amount to murder. You must presume. if the contrary does not appear, that the Sheriff was proceeding to execute lawfel business. There is evidence that he held in his hand some paper-whether a summons or warrant, the witness could not say. You will consider whether, while proceeding in a lawful way to do lawful business, he was first resisted and obstructed by the prisoner which any person was, upon whom he was required to serve any process of law, and to overcome all illegal resistance to his doing so. If he was not so resisted, and if he used innecessary violence, that would tend to ex-

circumstances amounting to self-defense. Should you find that the prisoner inflicted the final death-blow to Neville, in pursuance of Kaona's order to kill him, at a time when no danger to the prisoner was, or could be, apprehended from Neville, then there would unless those orders were enforced in a manner amounting to compulsion. The evidence is, that the prischer was not forced, but volunteered. The evidence, offered to show that the party to which the prisoner belonged, were under the delusion that Kaona was divinely inspired, and that they could safely do his bidding, was excluded, because it was not brought home to the prisoner, to show that he was personally so deluded; if he were, it would be ground of defense only on the ground that the prisoner was insane. Man's legal responsibility must rest on his being free to choose the right or wrong, and his ability to know whether the act charged was right or not. The prisoner's counsel offered no direct evidence that he was insune or deluded, but if you find, from the preponderance of the evidence, that the prisoner did the act under such delusion, and under a a power superior to all human authority, you will acquit him. But if you do not regard him as acting under this delusion, you can not sequit him on the ground that he thought he had a right to do this. No one can set up a standard of civil right or wrong, or author-

ity contrary to the law of the land As to the appeal made to the divine author ity to sanction such acts as this, it is enough to say that the divine law does not sanction resistance to civil law, but says, "Render

unto Caesar, the things which are Caesar's." You will retire to consider these matter, and decide whether or not, the prisoner, while in full possession if his faculties and not acting in self-defence, committed the act as charged, and whether he committed the act under such excitement or provocation as would rebut the presumption of malice, and reduce the offence to manslaughter.

If you have any reasonable doubt concerning the prisoner's guilt, such a doubt as you can give a fair and candid reason for, you will decide in favor of innocence, and acquit the prisoner. But while you hold in your hands the rights of the prisoner, and must give him every legal advantage, you must also bear in mind, that you are now sitting as guardians of public rights, of law and order. If you are satisfied of the prisoner's guilt upon the evidence, and by the rules of law as laid before you, it will be your solemn duty

ebration, than for many years past. In celebrated the 4th of July on the 5th fact, saide from a little boat-racing, horse-riding the closing of many of the stores, galia of their Order, from their Lodge-room, riding, the closing of many of the stores. the small procession of that worthy no evidence of previous intent or malice, or society, the Good Templars, and that indeunder reasonable provocation, not amount scribable bearing of clation and pride, lass of Isaac Montgomery, Esq., on Hotel or third degree, as you may find the justifi-cation to be greater or less. (The Court zen, on his nation's natal day, the day an imposing appearance.

Arrived on the grounds, beneath the magpassed as most other days do with us, dur-

Various reasons may be assigned for tending to show malice.) If Neville was at this sudden apathy among our American There were many invited guests, and a large fellow residents, as regards the celebration of the Fourth of July : among these reasons, we can but feel that the tendency of late years, (the past two or three, in particular.) to make the celebration of the day as much a demonstration of approval or disapproval of the course of Hawaijan politics, or an opportunity to thrust slights. and attempt to bumiliate, or markedly neglect those who are laboring among us, as of mutual congratulations and rejoicing. upon the recurrence of another anniversary of the announcement of American Independence, as one great cause why efforts have not been made to celebrate the day, this year, as has been the practice to celebrate it in former years, that is, by public processions, orations, etc. In former years, it had been the practice

position in this country, and it seemed to be mutually understood, that on that day, feet right to remain there; that on the 19th all political, and we may say, personal animosities, were sunk and forgotten, in the general desire to do honor alike, to the nation founded, by the Declaration of Independence of July 4th, 1776. In those days, (to which many look back with regret.) the Fourth of July was, with Americans here, a day of real rejoicing, so much tious, and none, of whatsoever nation or creed, could get through the day in Honolula without partaking, in a degree, of the rode on, not stopping, and in fact he ought enthusiasm and good feeling of their neighnot to have stopped or retreated, if in the bors. People then, could go to listen to an eloquent oration without the fear lest sun concluded by saying that alcohol was a they should, in so doing, be obliged to listen to disparaging allusions to the Government, under whose protection they were that he was forthwith felled from his horse | peacefully living and enjoying every liberty by a stone, and was then seized, tied and compatable with good government; neither beaten by the prisoner and Kumukahi. It is could they apprehend that they should immaterial whether the fatal blow was struck | hear their neighbor, with whom they assoby the prisoner, if he aided others in the unclaimed every day, and whom they respected and esteemed, made the object of the orator's sareasms and denunciations. Those were the days, when all alike, who admired the principles set forth in the "Declaration of Independence," or whose forefathers fought and suffered with the patriots who achieved the national existence, proclaimed by the Continental Congress, could purticipate in the festivities of the occasion without being questioned as to whether their views on Hawaiian politics agreed with Messrs. A., B. and C., who might deem themselves to be the infallible direc-

tors of public opinion. It is to be regretted that this happy state of things should have changed; that and the prisoner's party. The Sheriff had a of late years no Fourth of July celebraright to go to the door of the building in tion has passed, without the orator of the day taking occasion to make political allasions entirely foreign to the celebration of the day; and personal allusions which are most unseemly on such occasions, and which one, who is sufficiently honored by his fellow citizens to be thought worthy of being called upon to address a public aslasions entirely foreign to the celebration tenuate the act of the prisoner, on the ground | which one, who is sufficiently honored by of provocation, or to justify it, if done under his fellow citizens to be thought worthy of being called upon to address a public assembly, should besitate, before making any where. We all recollect the oration of a Reverend Gentleman, then resident here, on the occasion of the celebration of the e no justification, except on the ground of Fourth of July, 1867. We all recollect usanity or duress. The orders of Kaona too, certain, what many then thought and were no excuse for doing an unlawful act, still think, uncalled for sarcasms directed against the Government and certain officials of the Government of this country. cials of the Government of this country.

It was asked then, and it may well be asked now, what the orators opinion upon Hawaiian politics had to do with the celebration of the Fourth of July? What his opinion of any individual then in existence, had to do with the principles laid to be the principles laid of the Clergy, and said that although opposed to serve to cranizations, he was an advocate down in the Declaration of Independence? Many good, loyal Americans, as loyal, as proud of the present position, and as hopeful of the future of their country, as the orator himself, heard such portions of his address with disapprobation and regret; and many of them, no doubt, felt that it would be better not to make a demonstration on the 4th of July, lest it might not conviction that he was ordered to do this by be got over without the committees of arrangement, feeling it incumbent upon themselves to refrain from inviting certain persons to participate in the celebration. lest the presence of such persons might make it extremely awkward for the orator of the day to exercise his wit and powers of sarcasm on them, and upon the Government, the report of whose guns, in honor of the occasion, had hardly died away. It is hardly necessary to remark, that the oration of 1868, was not calculated to decrease this feeling. Therefore, to the regret of many, the good old Fourth of July celebration seems to have been discontinued, not from any lack of patriotism of our American residents, but from the unconquerable desire of some persons to vent their spleen against that which has nothing whatever to do with the celebration in question.

American.

For the Sandwich Islands.—The flag-this Pressord, now in harbor, and recently arrived from the Southern coast, it is stated, may be despatched by the Government to the Sandwich Islands, as bearer of the new Minister, the Hon H. A. Pierce, who is receiving marked attention from the leading citizens here.—Alta California Fame 22.

At the commencement exercises of the Colige of California, Rev. Eli Corwin delivered the address, which has been published. lest the presence of such persons might

THE Fourth of July has passed off this Celebration of the 4th of July. year, in Honolula, with a less jubilant celon King street, proceded by the Honolula Brass Band, through the principal streets of the city to their picuic grounds, on the preming to actual justification, you may find a which is always observable on the counstreet. Although the Order has been organtenance of the native-born American citi- fixed here but a few months, they made quite

alfleent algeroba trees, while the Baud dis coursed eloquent music, there was much interchange of civilities and congratulations. number of school children, who had been specially invited on the occasion.

A 1115 o'clock, Cartis J. Lyons, Esq., was elected President, and Messrs. J. M. Crowell and C. W. Hart, Vice-Presidents, to conduct the ceremonies of the celebration. The Pres ident, in a few appropriate remarks, explain ed the object of the celebration, and intro duced to the audience the Orator of the day, W. C. Jones, Esq., who delivered an oration adapted to the occasion, which was received with applause. He took broad and catholic ground on the subject of human rights and the great principles the Order had met to elebrale. He stated that they had met to ommemorate a great and glorious event that had laid broad and deep the foundations of civil liberty; that it was a day sacred to humanity, because it marked one of the brightest eras in man's progress, and that in selebrating the day, we celebrated the principle of liberty; that it was not American liberty, but the great declaration of the the day, regardless of political opinion or equality of human rights, that found a respouse in the breast of every man, in all na tions where a love of freedom existed. He spoke of the rapid march of men in physical as well as intellectual improvement, and that in man's progress, the time was fast arriving when, through the telegraphic wire and the great principles promulgated, and the great rapidity of steam communication, all manwhen all should meet upon the platform of freedom, and shake the hand of frateralty across continents and oceans.

He remarked that in imitation of the authors of the Declaration of American Inde so, indeed, that the rejoicing became infec- pendence, the Independent Order of Good Templars met on this occasion to declare themselves free and independent of the tyr annous dominion of King Alcohol.

He then gave a short history of the Order pointed out the great and manifold evils of intemperance, and the benefits of temperance. poison deleterious to man in whatever shape or form it was used; more destructive in its effects than the pestilence that walketh in darkness, or the destruction that wasteth at noonday. "God grant that the fountain of noonday. "God grant that the fountain of this poison may soon be senled in these Islands? Then would commence the golden days. Then would these bright Isles blos-som as the rose. Then would halls of peace and happiness take the place of the punde-montums that now exist as festering gan-grenes in the heart of the community. What a delightful relief would it be to turn from the awful and horrid past, to the pure, peace-ful and happy future; to see the springs of life, teeling and intelligence renewed on every hand; health, industry and prosperity glow-ing around us; the altars of domestic peace ing around us; the altars of domestic peace and happiness rekindled in every family; the population no longer decreasing, but aug-menting, with renewed hope and energy; while Religion would purify and clevate, as God showered his choicest blessings around After the oration was concluded. Dr. A. C.

After the oration was concluded, Dr. A. C. Buffum, was introduced by the President. He made some very appropriate prefatory remarks, and read the platform of the Independent Order of Good Templars, as their Declaration of Independence. His remarks were well received by the audience The band then strack up a lively air, and the company repaired to the tables beneath the shades of the renerable trees, where they found spread an excellent collation of all the substantials and many of the invaries, which contribute to revive the inner man, together substantials and many of the most contribute to revive the inner man, together with all the fruits of the season. The pure and sparkling water was not wanting, an abundance of soda bottles furnished a grateful beverage, and the frequent and rapid popping of the corks, reminded many of the crackers even more than the pleasures of the table, and did not restrict themselves to their noisy amusement, until the repast was

ncluded. After every person had enjoyed himself to his utmost capacity, in the inxuries of the habit, the President called the company to table, the President called the company to table, the President called the company to order; he made some excellent remarks relative to the nature and objects of the organization of the Order, spoke of the great benefits of temperance, and the evils of intemperance and in conclusion proposed as a sentiment:

"The bealth of His Majesty Kamehameha

to secret organizations, he was an advocate of the cause of temperance, would do snything to advance it, and hoped the influence of the Order would be feit over the whole

of the Order would be felt over the whole islands.

The President then proposed as a sentiment, "the Ultima Thuie I odge No. 1, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, Honolulu;" which was responded to by J. M. Crowell, Esq., on behalf of the Order, in some excellent and pointed remarks.

The next sentiment in order was the "American Union;" which was responded to by the Rev. Mr. Bingham, who made some perticent allusions to the past and present sentiment of the foreigners of Hawali, relative to the slave question in the United States. He went in strongly for the cause of temperance and reform.

"The Queen of Great Britain," was proposed, which called forth Wm. Jarrett, Esq., who responded appropriately to the sentiment, in some well timed and pertinent remarks.

The President then proposed "the Peerlengt."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA BOOTS! Just Received per Str. "Idaho." AN INVOICE OF Benkert's Fine Dress Boots,

Made to Order-Also, Ladies' White Satin Slippers. Ladies' Black and White

French Kid Slippers, And a Small Invoice of

Children's Boots and Shoes. Made to Order by Phillips, and for sale by IRA RICHARDSON. Corner Fort & Merchant Street

THE BEST DRUCS

MEDICINES! IMPORTED DIRECTLY

From Europe & the United States

-AND ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

PERFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES The "Creme de la Creme" of Gosnell's & Lubin's Manufactories,

From London & Paris. AND FOR SALE BY

HOFFMANN. Cottage to Lease!

A COTTAGE, Containing Par-lor, four Bed-rooms, Dining room, Kitchen and Bath-room, situated on Nuuanu

TO LET!

THE COTTAGE and Premises on the corner of Nunann and School Streets, at present occupied by Mons. Beran-ger. Also, a Suit of Rooms, in the Cottage ajacent. Inquire of M. B. BECKWITH.

NOTICE.

GENERAL BIENNIAL MEET-A GENERAL RIENNIAL MEET-ING of the Corporators of, and Sub-scriburs to, the Queen's Hospital, will be held at the Court House, at 12 M., on FRIDAY. the 9th day of JULY, for the purposes set forth in Articles 1 and 3 of the Charter of the said Hospital. Per order. F. A. SCHAEFER, Secretary. Honolulu, June 4, 1869. 21-5t

THEO. H. DAVIES

OFFERS FOR SALE THE CARGO!

.....OF THE



FROM LIVERPOOL

IS UNUSUALLY FINE, HAVING BEEN

Selected with Great Care! SAMPLES OF

PRINTS NOW OPEN Include the Newest Styles of

Greens, Oranges and Mottles, And Other Combinations of

CHOICEST DESIGNS AND COLORS.ALSO......

Fine Brilliants. Printed Lawns, and Printed Linens.

The Invoices include : White Linen Duck and Drill, Dagmar Shirtings, Waterproof Tweeds, Blue Pilot Jackets, Silk Umbrellas,

In addition to the Usual Staples,

Damask Napkins, Plain and Embroidered Shawls, HAWAIIAN AND AMERICAN ENSIGNS. Heavy and Light Blanksts, assorted

colors and sizes. Black Velvets Carpets and Rugs, New patterns Oil Cloth, 4 yards wide; Woolen Damask, Patent Roofing and Sheathing Pelt, Water-proof Clothing.

Leather Belting, 3 in, to 8 in, wide, McOnie's Steam Clariflers!

Gosnell & Co.'s and Rimmel's SOAPS, POMADES AND PERFUMES ENGLISH CHEESE. Oilmen's Stores!

Ind, Coope & Co.'s Ale, pts. and qts. Base' Ale, bottled by Blood, Wolfe & Co. Guinness' Stout, pints and quarts. Dunville's Whiskey, in casks and cases WHITE LEAD,

ZINC, BOILED OIL

PACKET LINES.

For Victoria, V. I. The British Brig

Robert Cowan, Will have immediate despatch for the above port. For freight or passage, apply to 24-THEO. H. DAVIES, Ag't.

North Pacific Transportation Company's San Francisco and Honolulu Line. The Company's Splendid A 1 Steamship

金数 IDAHO, 金数 WILL RUN REGULARLY RETWEEN Honolulu and San Francisco.

LEAVES ARBIVER AT LEAVES ARBITES AS SAN FRANCO. HOWELLE. HUNGERS, MAN FRANCO The June II Mon. June 28 Salty July 28 Feb. June The June II Mon. June 28 Salty July 28 Feb. July The July 28 Mon. Aug. 28 Salty Aug. 78 Feb. Aug. The Aug. 20 Tune Supt. Mon. Sep. 28 Supt.

Liberal Advances Made on all Cargo for San Francisco will be received at the Steamer's Warehouse, and receipts for the same given by the undersigned. No charge for storage or cartage. Fire risks in Warehouse not taken by the Company.

Insurance guaranteed at lower rates than by sailing vessels. Particular care taken by sailing vessels. Particular care taken of shipments of Frait.

All orders for Goods to be purchased in San Francisco, will be received and filled by roturn of Steamer.

28 Shipments from Europe and the United States, intended for these Islands, will be received by the Company in San Francisco, if consigned to them, and be forwarded by their Steamers to Honolulu, pure or crannur, except actual outlay.

28 Passengers are requested to take their tickets before 12 o'clock on the day of sailing and to procure their Passports.

All bills against the Steamers count be presented before two o'clock on the day of sailing, or they will have to lay over till the return of the Steamer for settlement.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,

1-3m Shipments per Steamer.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE.

For San Francisco.

The following First-Class Ves-sels will run regularly in the Honolulu Line: D. C. MURRAY.

CAMBRIDGE. CLARA IL SETTIL For Freight or Passage, having Superior songers, apply to WALKER & ALLEN,

Licences Expiring in July, 1869.

RETAIL OAHU-Honolula, let Chas N RETAIL.—OAHL—Honolulu, 1st Chas N Spencer and Co, 1st Hyman Brothers, 5d Lin Yi, 13th Ah Fe, 18th H May, 1sth Mrs Warren, 31st W Byan, 22d Ah Luan, 15th Ah Hu, 2d Chung Hoen, 1st Ah Lu and Co, 13th D N Filtner, 26th Ahwan, Waishina, 5d Ahun, Moiokai, 1st T C White, Mani, 15th Afong & Achuck, do, 19th Kamakaole and Co, 19th, F J Stoel, 23d H Gillingbam, Kaora, 15th H N Greenwell, Hawali, 22d D Montgomery, 22d Chun Tuck, 3d F Spencer, 18th G Tucker, 20th J D Mills.

Chin risk, at F Spenier, 15th 6 Tokker, 25th J D Mills.

WHOLESALE.—Honolulu, 1st C N Spencer and Co. 1st Hyman Brothers, 18th R May, 1st T H Davies, 1st Walker & Allon.

RETAIL SPIRITS.—34 J O'Niel.

WHOLESALE.—T H Davies.

VICTUALLING.—Honolulu, 31st Ah Loan, 19th J Parker, 17th J

Hilo, 11th J Parker, 17th J. BOWLING ALLEY.—Hawaii, 20th T Spen BOAT .- Hilo, 39th Kaill, Lahaina, 1st J Parker, 28th P Treadway, HORSE,—Honolulu, let J Halon, No 75, 2d Napoo, No 76, 2d Pahao, No 77, 30th W Dun-

PUBLIC SHOW .- Honolulu, 7th C B Plum-BILLIARDS .- Honolulu, 7th Nolte & Kru-

DRAY,-Honolalu, 30th W Duneau. **NEW CROCERIES!** Per Steamer "Idaho."

AND FOR SALE BY H. E. McINTYRE & BRO. Cor. Fort and King Streets.

SES CUTTING'S SPAN.
Cases Cutting's Peaches,
Cases Cutting's Pears,
Cases Cutting's Egg Plums,
Cases Cutting's Quinces,
Cherries, Aprisots and
Minos Ment,
in 2 h. Tins. THE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS CASES CUTTING'S SPANISH GLIVES.

ases California Bacon, streaky, Cases Cala, Sugar Cured Hams

Cases Oregon Smoked Hams,
Cases Cala. Collan, new catch,
Yarmouth Sweet Curn, 2lb tns,
Oswege Starch, 12lb boxes, Boxes Malaga Raisins,

(New Crop, in half and quarter boxes New Walnuts and Almonds, Dairy Salt, in 10 and 20 fb. bags, New Golden Gute Haker's Extra Flour, New Golden Gute Extra Family Flour, in Half and Quarter tacks, Saloon Broad, in half and quarter boxes,

Fresh California Potatoes, resh California Onions, new crop. 24-31 Fresh California Bran, &c.

DHINE WINE and CLARET. H. HACKFELD & CO.

HEMP CANVAS and DUCK,
For Sale by
H. HACKFELD & CO. PALM OIL,
For Sale by
H. HACKFELD & CO.

1500 REAMS of Wrapping Paper, For Sale by H. HACKFHLD & CO.

SUPERIOR OAK BOATS,
S For Consters' use. Also, a LONG BOAT,
all Oak. For Sale by
H. HACKFELD & CO.

BURLAPS Heavy and Light, For Sale in quantities to mit by H. HACKFELD & CO.

500 BBLS, SUPERIOR FLOUR, H. HACKFELD & CO. HUMBOLDT POTATOES.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

CIALIFORNIA BEANS, or Sale by H. HACKFELD & CO.

3000 BBLS, NEW OIL CASKS, For Sale by IL HACKFELD & CO. SARDINES, in qr. and hf. boxes, AMERICAN HAMS, in casks, Swizs Choose, Prunes, Offen Oil. For Sale by H. HACKVELD & CO.

ZINC, BOILED OIL.

Nappies, Glassware, Earthenware, Bar Iron,
Coul, Liverpool Salt, etc., etc.

THEO, H. DAVIES.

Coul, Liverpool Salt, etc., etc.

H. HACKPELD & CO.